ocracy."

THE BUN to-day consists of twelve pages.
Our friends should see that their newsman fur
nishes them with the entire paper.

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#### Frequent Elections a Good Thing.

Some political theorizers who look down upon the common people, are pleased to lament the frequency of elections in the United States. They fear that among so many elections the electors will lose their interest in some, and, besides, the eternal din of polities is disagreeable to their ears. Popular government is too popular for them, and frequent changes almost as undesirable in elective as in non-elective offices. They would like to see longer terms for the former as well as a life term for the latter.

With these gentlemen it is unnecessary to argue, for their difficulty is a profound distrust of people and much personal discomfort in democratic government. But even if frequent elections, National, State, and local, were not necessary under our American system, it would still be desirable to have them. It is sometimes said that life in a new community like the United States must be dull; but how dull it would be, at least to men, without politics, and a good deal of polities! Women seem generally deaf to the charm of polities, but perhaps the women suffrage advocates may yet convert the sex

To most men who are as yet genuinely and unaffectedly American, politics is not merely a business of momentous importance to the country, but also a source of considerable interest and amusement. Ancelection is to be considered seriously as far as voting goes, but before the voting is had, there are vast opportunities of excitement and fun, unless the election be a particularly onesided one or the year an especially "off" year. Moreover, the pleasure is mainly intellectual. The struggle of political parties is a lively and acrimonious debate, and even in local elections, where it sometimes hanpens that party demarcations are not closely observed, there is still usually some ques tion of local importance on which public opinton can be influenced by discussion. Out of the newspapers and the political meetings, the speeches, the caricatures, the processions, the barbecues, the "ordinary American" gets a good deal of pleasure. He wants the truth and means to have it, but the lies that circulate he understands too. He recognizes in them-in part at least-a humorous exaggeration, a tendency to which is a characteristic of the humor of his country.

All the time he is learning something, he sits as a jurer to hear opposing arguments. he is picking out the chaff from the wheat, and using and increasing his stock of shrowdness and of political knowledge. He may give hours or only a few minutes a day to polities, but he is thoughtful about it and enjoys it, and the hotter the fight the more he enjoys it. It would be a great loss to him to have elections only at long intervals. The preparations for elections, the time between nominations and elections, stir him up and prevent his becoming sluggish. But however much he may be stirred up by an election, he soon subsides after it is past, hurrahs a little if he licks, and laughs if he is licked, and then goes about his ordinary business. Decidedly, frequent elections are a good thing, and bustling campaigns are a great thing. And, by the way, a rather bustling campaign will open in this State within the next few weeks.

# The Canvass Going on in France.

Less than three weeks now intervene before the general election in France, yet it is no less difficult to forecast the composition of the next Chamber of Deputies than it was at the outset of the political campaign. Undoubtedly the Opportunists, who since 1877 pave virtually been the masters of the Govrnment, have lost a great deal of ground. and if the voting were again to take place in conformity with the scrutin d'arrondissement (or, as we should say, the Congress district system), they would have no reasonable ground for expecting a round majority in the next Chamber over their combined oppo-nents. But all calculations are disturbed by uncertainty regarding the outcome of the scrutin de liste, a mode of voting substan-Hally coincident with the collective ticket whereby in this country the Presidential

electors allotted to a given State are chosen. We have had in our political history some striking exhibitions of the complex results of which even this ostensibly simple scheme is capable, the latest example being furnished by New Jersey in 1860, where Mr. Lincoln obtained four Presidential electors, although his supporters were a minority of the voters, because some of th DOUGLAS men refused to vote for the BELL and BRECKINRIDGE candidates on the fusion ticket. The cutting of specially obnoxious names from a ticket otherwise acceptable is likely to be practised on a far wider scale in France, where political animosities are more implacable. It is certain, for instance, that the name of M. FERRY will be erased by many

Opportunist voters. But, although some difficulty may be experienced by the party now headed by Premier Brisson in polling its full vote for all the nominees presented on a department ticket, obstruction will also be encountered by the reactionists in their attempts to carry out the scheme of fusion. The monarchists and the Bonapartists differ widely with regard to the number of places which ought to be apportioned to the latter faction on certain lists, and the result is that the antirepublican coalition has been broken up in certain quarters. Even where a union of Conservatives has been nominally effected. it has proved hard to select a Napoleonis candidate satisfactory at once to Victorists and to Jeromists. Neither can a nomine conspicuous in the past for advocacy of Or eanist opinions expect to get the whole reac

tionary vote in the legitimist strongholds Nevertheless, the monarchists are so decid edly preponderant in a few departments that they are thought likely, under the scrutin de lists, to return a somewhat larger quota of members to the new Chamber than they commanded in the last. Yet the gain at worst would be too inconsiderable to slare the friends of M. BRISSON, but for the cer tainty that the united Radicals and Socialists, under the guidance of M CLEMENCEAU, will make formidable inoads on the Opportunist strength In Paris, Lyons, and Marseilles, for example, the followers of CLEMENCRAU look forward to controlling every seat. If their anticipations are fulfilled, the present Ministry will fall to secure a majority of the Chamber over Radicals and reactionists combined and the prospect of this state of things has caused the mooting of a desperate expedient in some Opportunist newspapers. Just as in London the old-fashioned Whig and Tory organs have advised that the votes of Parnellite members of Parliament shall not be counted on any Cabinet question, so it has been proposed in Paris that the votes of reactionists shall not figure in the creation or overthrow of republican Ministries.

There is a much better pretext in France than in England for such a practical disfranchisement of the voters represented by the eliminated members. Mr. PARNELL does not alm at the ruin of the present British polity. and, in the absence of a fair test of the home rule project, no one has a right to assume that a restoration of the system adopted in 1782 would have such subversive results. But the French monarchists avow an unappeasable hostility to republican forms of government. What they really care about is not a mutation of Ministries, but a fundamental change of polity. It might, therefore, be plausibly maintained that a refusal to permit the cause of reaction to profit by their private quarrels is the duty of Radicals and Opportunists alike, of all Frenchmen, in a word, who are loyal to the republic. Nothing is more certain, notwithstanding, than the rejection of such a covenant by the Radicals, and even those who favor such a pledge would in practice seek excuses for breaking it. Besides, an attempt to disfranchise the monarchists would cause in the end a national recoil in favor of the men who, whatever their preferences as to forms of government, abundantly demonstrated in the last war with Gormany their right to be esteemed as patriots.

#### Too Much Modesty.

Slowly and majestically the DREXEL boom spreads itself across the broad pages of our esteemed contemporary, the Albany Evening Journal. The present line of progress of the boom may be roughly described as about north-northwest-that is to say, from the region of obscure political items and clippings in the southeastern part of our highly ostoemed contemporary's editorial territory toward the boundless and double-leaded occident of the leading article.

Since the disinterested efforts of THE SUN secured the insertion of Brother DREXEL's name in the New York City Directory, so that no voter can longer doubt that he is in fact a resident of New York, not of Philadelphia, the Albany Evening Journal has assumed a rather less timorous and cautious attitude in presenting the claims of its candidate. It prints with joy the report that Mr. Evarrs positively declines. It learns with pain that the friends of Mr. MORTON are trying to effect a sly and sinful combination in his favor. It intimates that the nomination of Gen. CARR would be a grave mistake. It calls for the nomination of a Republican who is identified with no faction, and is not much of a practical politician. It suggests that an inoffensive sort of man is needed, a candidate who has few or no enemies; and it hints day after day that an experienced business man, an Episcopaliau, a gentleman noted for philanthropy, integrity, and correct habits, is the candidate demanded in the present emergency. When the Evening Journal gets one step further, and adds to its list of regulsite qualifications for the Republican candidate for Governor in 1885 the ability to interpret on the bassoon with power and sympathy the music of the great masters of melody, we presume that the identification will be complete.

But why should our esteemed contemporary engineer the DREXEL boom with such extreme deliberation and cautiousness? Is it because of the intimate personal and financial relations which are reported to exist between Mr. JOSEPH W. DREXEL and the Journal establishment? These relations, far from restraining the Albany newspaper, ought to embolden it to proclaim with authority the good qualities of its amiable friend. Too much modesty has spoiled many an otherwise promising boom; and if Mr. DREXEL's canvass lacks at the present time the vitality and momentum it ought to display so late in the season, the fact is largely due to the superfine sense of propriety manifested by his principal organ.

Perhaps the Evening Journal is waiting for THE SUN to impart to the DREXEL boom the final and decisive impulse. Let it put its own shoulder to the wheel. It is true that we had the pleasure of introducing Brother DREXEL to his fellow citizens several months ago, and of clearing up the early doubts as to just what DREXEL of all the DREXELS was willing to be Governor of New York. For that service we are amply rewarded by the consciousness of duty done. At any time we shall be happy to say a good word in behalf of one of the most amiable, comfortaole, and musical residents of lower Madison avenue; but in the great pressure of diverse and complex interests requiring attention at this time, we cannot undertake to do more than that. The Journal, we say, must put its own shoulder to the wheel.

# She Laments Her Lack of Beauty.

A young woman who begs us not to publish her letter, lost her identity be discovered, gives us a sketch of her life from childood, and then lays bare the sorrow which now secretly oppresses her. Her case, in brief, is that of a woman who bitterly laments her lack of physical beauty, and cries out in pain because her sensitive feminine spirit is confined in a frame of almost masculine ruggedness.

It seems that from early childhood she has seen compelled to do hard and rough work. ecause of the circumstances of her family, and that now as a woman she bears physical traces of the severity of the struggle, which cause her "great griof and mortification." She has grown tall, with a "large, bony frame;" stoops considerably because of her height and the weakening effect of her unremitting toil; has "a coarse appearance, hat belies the refinement and delicacy of her nature. So hampered physically, she has become shy and retiring, and is distressed beyond measure by her inability to give ex pression to her "tender impulses and yearnings," and by the thought that those about her can never understand her as she really is.

Having thus described her case, this un happy young woman calls on us for advice " I have tried to improve myself, and carnestly aske Gos to help me; but my trouble is what I seem to hav, no power to change. What I would sak you is. Does the framework of our bodies—of course by that, you know mean our bones-ever settle or grow less! Do th bones of our limbs ever grow shorter naturally without being affected by disease? Are there any articles of feo-that I could abstain from that would cause my fram to become smaller? Do not think me foolish is asking these questions; for only my Heavenly Father knows how towardy I have struggled to bear my bur-dens and sorrows, and how hard I have tried to over-come the difficulty and feelings which grieve me so. It was hard labor, constantly helping and shielding others, and sacrifice and neglect of self-that caused me to be as I am. I still desire to be helpful and kind to others, but hope there is a possibility of my frame becoming smaller more refined, which would enable me to feel and appear easier and sujey life more."

She is wrong in supposing that she owes | that it may not become embittered so as to

her large bones and great height to the severity of the work she has done. However she had been brought up, and no matter how luxurious her surroundings, her frame would have been about the same as it is now, for that is an inheritance from which she could not escape. Harsh toll and exposure have undoubtedly marred the grace of her figure and given her a muscular development which seems coarse, but they have not changed the general character of her framework, though they may have bent and twisted it. As she got it by inheritance so it must remain, and no physician and no regimen can alter it.

But as she grows older, and eats the better and more nutritious food her present circumstances allow her to obtain, nature is likely to do the work of softening the apparent outlines without aid from art. If she is healthy, the accumulating flesh may gradually conceal the ruggedness of the frame which now so greatly grieves her, and give evenness to the angularity at present so mortifying to her spirit. Many a raw-boned and awkward girl of fifteen has become a beautiful and stately woman ten years later, and many a woman in whom beauty seemed to be altogether lacking at twenty-five has at forty outstripped in physical attractiveness the belies of her youth who have matured by her side. The strength of her features has better stood the test of time than

the softness and delicacy of their contours. If our correspondent is tall, that is an advantage, and not a defect, and she makes a grand mistake if she attempts to hide her superior height by stooping. Carry yourself as erect as you can, and give the whole figure a chance for development. A tall woman who bears herself easily and gracefully is always a commanding figure, and such a woman needs a strong framework, and symmetry requires that her features should be

in proportion to her size. But, first of all, our unhappy correspondent must stop thinking about her frame and her features. She cannot alter them, and she only calls attention to such defects as they have by her self-consciousness. Grace and ease are not possible for her until she gives up auxiety on that subject, and without grace and ease a woman can never be beautiful and charming. Don't trouble yourself about the impression you are making on people, who don't think half as much about you as you suppose, but be as you naturally are. If you make yourself interesting they will forget whether you are physically beautiful or ugly, and if you reveal to them charms of character and disposition you will not fail of their admiration or attachment because your bones are large. It has not been the women of the most perfect beauty of face and figure who have won the most hearts, and the belle of the season is by no means the prettiest girl of the ballrooms.

Have you ever seen a picture of GEORGE ELIOT, or of GEORGE SAND, or of Mme. DE STAEL? They were all raw-boned women, with heavy foatures, yet they failed neither of love nor of fame. Even MARY, Queen of Scots, was cross-eyed-at least they say so.

## A Christian Communist.

Count Tolstor, the Russian novelist, has ately published in France a remarkable ook in which he describes his conversion to the doctrines of Christianity. In brief, he has at last discovered that the remedy for the ills of society, which modern communism, socialism, and nihilism have in vain searched for, is only to be found in the teachings of the Gospels.

But that remedy, he also discovers, in volves the total revolution and transformation of society, whose customs and regulations are directly at variance with the principles laid down by Jgsus. The social upture desired by the wildest of modern Communists would be slight in comparison with that which is necessary to bring the world into obedience to Christianity as Count Tolstor understands it.

In place of strife and competition we must have love and brotherhood. There can be no resistance to violence; no resort to law, and therefore no courts of law; no oaths, and therefore no promises of fidelity to Governments supported by oaths; no accumulation of wealth; no desire for glory and fame and fine garments and delicate food; no ambition of the one to rise above the other, and hence no classes and no distinctions. The whole system of trade, commerce, and finance must be overthrown. There will be no rights of property to defend, and no division into States, for the whole world will be one commonwealth, and all men will be brothers inboring only for each other's good.

But does not Christianity teach exactly that, and is not Count Tolstor right in saying that it cannot be reduced to practice without running counter to all the regulations, usages, customs, and prejudices of the world, and giving up everything society holds as desirable and respectable?

After he "arrived at the true faith." in 1879, he set about to live up to his convictions, and the result is that he is regarded by his old friends and associates as a downright lunatic. He renounced his property and his life of luxury and honor. and began a new existence as a peasant, making shoes for a living in the intervals of farm work, for "in the practice of my doctrine," he says, "I can no longer contribute to anything which shall raise me even in appearance above others, or separate me from them. I can recognize neither in myself nor in others titles, ranks, or qualities beyond the title and quality of 'man.' I can seek no instruction which separates me from the masses." Because of his refusal to take an oath he has been fined, and one of the many followers whom he has found in Russia, has seen put in prison for refusing to render military service.

But who can deny that Count Torstor is a consistent Christian? Is there anything in als principles that was not taught by the divine Founder of Christianity? And can any man be truly called a consistent Christian who does not do as he does?

# Senator Eustis and the President.

There has been so much misrepresentation respecting the attitude of Senator Eustis of Louisiana toward the President, that the authentic expression of his views and purposes has become a matter of general interest. We copy accordingly from the last number of the North American Review the very moderate and judicious statement which he has

Like the vast majority of Democrats, Mr. Eusris is frankly opposed to the civil service system of which Mr. Earon is the chief representative, and he sets forth the reaons for his opposition with clearness and dignity. As a Democrat he advocated the election of Mr. CLEVELAND, expecting that it would produce a Democratic victory, and he is disappointed. Yet he does not propose any factious opposition to the President. He thinks that Mr. CLEVELAND has been led into a serious error in attempting to commit the Democratic party to a measure for which the party is not prepared, and as to which there is no reason to believe that a majority approve of it. He sees that there is a conflict, and he expresses the hope

imperil "the beneficent ascendancy of the We join most heartily with Mr. EUSTIS in

this wish. The Renomination of Judge Barrett. A Justice of the Supreme Court is to be elected this autumn in the First Judicial district, comprising the city and county of New York, to succeed the Hon. George C. Ban-

RETT, whose present term on the bench expires this year. He should be his own successor.

He has been a Judge, and a good Judge, for many years, having served for a considerable time on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas before his election to the Supreme Court. No one can question his capacity as a lawyer or his integrity as a He has proved a faithful pubman. lic servant in a place of the highest trust, and the Democratic party, to which he belongs, can hardly fall to recognize this fact by placing his name again before the people. It is true he is identified with neither of the city factions, but that is in his favor as a Judge, and is an excellent reason why both should nominate him.

Indeed, the Republicans could not do better than to make Judge BARRETT their candidate also. In the Second Judicial district the Republicans seem likely to unite with the Democrats in reflecting Judge Joseph F. BARNARD of Poughkeepsle, and their example may well be followed in this city in the case of Judge BARRETT.

The maliciousness of the prosecution of THOMAS STEAD, editor of the London Pall Mall Gazette, is made clearly apparent by the full report of the first day's proceedings received by yesterday's mail. The offence charged against Mr. STEAD and his co-defendants is nothing more than that of taking the child Eriza Arm-TRONG away from the custody of her parents, of chloroforming her, and of subjecting her to physical examination. It is not pretended by the prosecutors that the girl was injured or ill treated in any way, or that she did not return to her home as pure as she left it. Whatever was done to her was done, it is conceded, without evil intent, and solely for the purpose of showing how easily the ruin of young girls in London might be accomplished, and often is accomplished. Mr. STEAD may possibly be convicted of a technical crime, but his conviction will involve no disgrace, and will only react upon those who are laboring for it. The ablest counsel are engaged on both sides, and the result will be looked for with interest.

Conspicuous Men who Died of Heart Disease On Feb. 11, 1828, De Witt Clinton, then Governor, had been at the Executive chamber in the capi-tol attending to official business, the Legislature being in session. In the evening he was sitting in his private library with his son, the present Judge George W. Clinton of Buffalo, looking over his afternoon mail. He had a letter in his hand, when his head dropped on his breast and he immediately expired. He died of heart disease, then little known under that name. He had been State Senator, Lieutenant Governor, Mayor of this city, Senator in Congress, many terms Governor, and a candidate for President. He was a man of majestic mien, and one of the foremost statesmen of the country. Silas Wright, a totally different man from Clinton, was spart of the time during his public carreer his con-temporary, and silvays his political opponent. On Aug. 27, 1847, Mr. Wright went to the Post Office in his little town of Canton, in the county of St. Lawrence. He was reading a letter when his head sauk upon the table and he died of heart disease without a moment's warning. He had retired from the office of Governor the previous January. He had been State Senator, State Comproller, a long while Senator in Congress, and had won listinction in these stations. He had a large following in the country, and at his demise was the rallying point of the Barnburner faction of the Democracy.

William L. Marcy was for thirty years a conspicuous figure in State and national politics. He was State Comptroller, Judge of the Supreme Court, Senator in Congress Governor for three terms Secretary of Wa under Polk, and Secretary of State under Pierce. He retired from the latter office on March 4, 1857. On July 4 of that year he was resting at Baliston Spa. He had taken lunch and repaired to his room, where he was found an hour afterward leaning on the bed, quite dead, with a volume of Cowper's poems in his hand. He had

died of heart disease.

A member of the celebrated Assembly of 1842, Sanford E. Church of Orleans county, bore a prominent share in the affairs of New York for the subsequen hirty-eight years. He was a trusted counsellor of the Democratic party, an able Lieutenant-Governor and State Comptroller, and in 1870 was chosen Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. On May 15, 1880, he then bein Chief Judge and in the fulness of his powers, he went to the bank in the village of Albion, where he resided, and while perusing a letter which he had just before taken from the Post Office, suddenly became unconscious and

The death of Reuben E. Penton at Jamestown is so recent that we need not give the particulars of his pub lic life. He was ten years in the House of Representa-tives, four years Governor of the State, and six years a Senator in Congress. He had made his mark in the ouncils of the country. Apparently in good health, he was at his deak in the First Natonal Bank of Jamestown of which he was President, reading his correspondence. Without the slightest premonition he fell backward in his chair, convulsively clutching a letter he was at that noment answering, gave a long, gasping breath, and oon expired. He died of heart disease.

These are remarkable instances of the sudden death y the same disease of five distinguished public men of New York under circumstances almost identical

Gen. Berdan has been for some months perecting a new torpedo in Constantinople. The inventidevoted to an important feature of tornedo warfers saused the adoption of stout nettings, intended to arres the torpedo and cause its explosion before reaching the hull. Hobart Pashs once said in the North Am Review that the torpedoes employed by the Russians against him were only successful in two instances, and hen through a neglect of the precautions he had or lered. The Turkish gunboat blown up on the Danube by a spar torpede did not have a crineline protection of spars and ropes, which would have shielded her completely. Some war vessels employ a stout wire crino line, which can be let down from their sides when in the resence of an enemy. Gen. Berdan's device is intended to destroy the use

fulness of these torpedo guards. Its characteristic feature is in employing two torpedoes instead of one. In the first method of using it, one torpedo blows a hole in te net, and through this the other passes on to strike the ship itself. In the second method, which is the one upon which stress is laid, the first torpedo is made nonexplosive. When it strikes the net the follower diver under the net and explodes against the vessel. The con trivance employed for producing this result is simple The second torpedo is partly dragged by the first with rope or wire cord. The first torpedo having struck the net-ting, the other goes on by its own momentum, but the cord stackens and " lets fall a species of rudder ledge or trap underneath the centre of the second torpedo. Thi projecting ledge being caught by the water as the second torpede advances, is sufficient to drag it down into the water, where at an angle of 15° it dives under the abip's neiting. Having gone the length of the towline the torpedo will be brought sharply up to the chip's buttom, and the explosion follows. When the ship is not protected by nets the only change is using a shorter towin line. The rear terpede does not float on the surface, but is balanced to sink a few feet below water, and so to

scape destruction from the ship's shot." The exploding torpedo is to be \$1 feet long, 21 inches broad at midship section, and 31 inches deep, with displacement of 2,800 pounds. Its charge is to be 22 unds of gun cotton or dynamite, fired by impact The motive power of the torpedo is gained by the cour bustion of three rows of four 100-pound rocket tubes filled with rocket powder; and this powder is com-pressed with a mixture of clay, which secures regular purning. The gas generated by combustion of the rocks powder rushes through a norrie, and acts upon severs compartments of a turbine which revolves the torpedo' crew, thereby increasing the power. The motive cower will carry the torpedo a mile, the time employed

for this distance being about 21s minutes.

The steering of the first torpedo, which directs the second is effected by two grooved wheels, with a mile of fine plaited linen cord passing over dynamometres Pressure is put on by friction breaks worked by two levers. The first torped or une just under the surface of the small disk a two feet above is used to the small disk a two feet above is used to add in the sering it, this being lighted at night by a lamy reflecting rearward.

# The Sun Always at the Hond.

From the Pittsburgh Times. It must be confessed that THE SUN's illusrated account of the great yacht race beat them all oth in the character of the illustrations and the excel sace of the text. When in the broad field of journalism daily illustrated papers become the order of the day— which heaven forbid —we have not the slightest doubt hat THE SUR Will excel, as it does now.

The "Saxe Holm Stories" were Written joint-

THE CANTASS IN VIRGINIA. les Called to Account—Gen. Les Miding from Town to Town Escerted by Bands of Mounted Men.

RICHMOND, Sept. 16 .- Mr. John S. Wise, the Mahone candidate, is getting himself in hot water as he progresses with his canvass. His denunciation of the people of Danville has been bitter, and when he passed through that city a few days ago it was feared that some of the hot-headed citizens of that place would deal summarily with him, but no one noticed him. He spoke at Martineville, thirty
miles distant. Dr. Temple, a leading physician of Danville, went to
Wise's room in the hotel at Martineville, and sharged him with having slandered the people of Danville, and proposed to hold him to a per-sonal account then and there for the insult. He suggested that they should settle the matter then. Mr. Wise declined, and, it is understood,

suggested that they should settle the matter then. Mr. Wise declined, and, it is understood, said that he would communicats with the Doctor later. Mr. Wise in his speech on the day following omitted the Danville massacre portion, much to the surprise of his hearers.

Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee is now riding across the country, accompanied by large bands of mounted men, who call themselves the Fifth Lee Cavsiry. Fitz Hugh Lee rides in the saddle used by his uncle, Gen. Robert E. Lee, and the battle flag, torn and blackened, which was used by Rickett's division in its Gettysburg charge, which is borne in front, while an old cavalry trumpeter heraids the approach of the body. After riding all day, the exvalcade is met at nightfall by a similar body, and the others ride back home. In this feabling Gen. Lee rides all over the State, and creates great enthusiasm. An interview with him was made public this evening as follows:

"General, how have you been making out in the canvass? How do you stand the fatigue?"

Very well. My army campaigns make this easy, so far as fatigue is concerned."

"How does your voice hold out?"

"First rate."

"Some Republicans charge that you read your speeches from manuscript. Is that true?"

"No, it is false. I never wrote a political speech in my life."

"Do you count on getting out a full vote?"

"Yes; the context is an important one, and

speeches from manuscript. Is that true?"
No, it is false, I never wrote a political speech in my life."
Do you count on getting out a full vote?"
"Yes, the contest is an important one, and the people will come out. The news reaching me from all sections is favorable, but then I am ant to hear all that is good and not much that is unfavorable."
"Do you hear of many Republicans coming over to the Democrate?"
"Yes, a great many of the old Republicans, among them Wickham, Callahan, Rives, Balley, and others. Indeed, at every point I have been I have had Republicans come up and give me such information, and say to me that they are with us on State issues."

"What, in your judgment, is the effect of Mr. John S. Wise's denunciation of the people of Pittsylvania as murlerers and assassins?"

"He does himself and his cause harm."

What, in your opinion, is the animus of Mr. Wise in so abusing our people?"

"I suppose he thinks it will help the radical proscriptive wing of the national Republican party to which his party in Virginia is allied, and who are fighting under the bloody shirt, and not the Star Spangled Banner."

Mahone and his political friends are experiencing no slight exaliation over the receipt of campaign funds from their political friends in the North. A desperate appeal has been made recently in their behalf, and Republican business men, manufacturers, and others with means have been entreated to give aid to the Mahone cause. The first substantial answer came in the shape of a \$5,000 draft from Pittaburgh. Pa. It was collected by Calvin Wells, owner of the Philadelphia Press, and was made up of subscriptions from himself and others mostly iron manufacturers in that city. Mahone's satisfaction at the prospect of cash for distribution among his camp followers was so great that it could not be concealed, and heavy demands for a share of it are expected from the back countles as soon as they hear of it.

## AUGUSTA'S NEW POSTMASTER,

Col. Morton Says He Did Not Recommend Mr. Fowler-Not His Chaice. Boston, Sept. 19 .- Col. Morton, the unsuccessful candidate for the Augusta Postmastership, was in town to-day, on his way home. He

spoke freely about his candidacy. You are entirely satisfied, it is said, with the President's choice?" was suggested.
"Entirely so," said Col. Morton; "but I would like to correct the statement that has seen made that I recommended Mr. Fowler for the place. That is not so. Mr. Fowler, although admirably qualified for the Postmastership,

was not my first choice." 'Then you did not go to Washington in his

Interest?" "By no means. I went for the purpose of "By no means. I went for the purpose of having a conversation with the President concerning my own candidacy. The statement that I left for Washington secretly is also incorrect. I left openly, taking the train at Augusta and not at any other point, and I made no concealment of my intention to take the journey. I left Augusta on Sunday night, and spent the next day in Boston, calling upon many old friends in the city, and reached Washington on Tuesday forenoon. In my interview with the President I was alone with him, Mr. Holway and Mr. Allen not being present as has been stated. My interview related to my own candidacy, and no other name was mentioned in connection with the Postmastership. The liness of Mr. Fowler for the place is unquestioned, and the appointment will doubtless be considered by the people of Augusta as one of the best that the appointment will doubtless be considered by the people of Augusta as one of the best that could possibly be made, but if the candidacy had been left to me I should have suggested another name. I am satisfied that the Presi-dent has acted according to his best judgment, another name. I am satisfied that the President has acted according to his best judgment, and I shall continue to support his Administration with all the strength which I can command. The recent statement made by the Boston Jownal, to the effect that the nomination was the result of a pecuniary consideration between myself and Mr. Fowler, is entirely faise. I have never passed a word with Mr. Fowler or any of his friends on the matter."

# Secassion Resolutions in the Dakota Consti-

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., Sept. 19.-In the Constistional Convention yesterday afternoon, while considring the bill of rights in the Committee of the Whole Hugh J. Campbell of Yankton introduced a res Hugh J. Campbell of Yankton introduced a resolution to the affect that the people have the right at all times to alter, reform, or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper. Judge Edgert resolution, and Sera to overnion, protested against the resolution, and Sera to resolution, and Sera to resolution, and Sera to resolution, and Sera to resolution the secretary of the second of the secretary of the second of the sec

The Land Siids on the West Shere Hond. GLEN ERIE, N. Y., Sept. 19 .- On the West GLEN ERIE, N. Y. Sept. 19.—On the Wost Shore Railroad just east of this point at about 4 P. M. on Thursday last upward of 700 feet of an embankment 30 feet high suddenly and mysteriously sank taking down both railway tracks. Arrangements were at once made for the transfer of all passengers. A temporary roadbed, about a quarter of a init in length, was marked out around the hole, and in twenty-six hours a track, including switches and cross-overs, was in readiness for trains. All sorts of theories and conjectures have been made as to the cause of the sinking, the most tenals one being the existence of a subterranean cavern of uniform proportions.

New Collector of Customs at Chicago. WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.-The President has ppointed Anthony F. Seeberger to be Collector of Cus toms at Chicago. The appointment was made on the 18th inst. but public announcement of it was withheld until to-day. Mr. Seeberger is a prominent merchant of Chicago, and has been engaged in an extensive hardware business for many years. He is a man of wealth and high social standars, and, while always recognized as a consistent Democrat, has never been prominent in political affairs.

#### Postmasters Appointed. WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The President to-day

appointed the following Presidential Postmasters:
Thomas Hardeman at Macon, Ga., vice William W.
Brown, resigned; Charles B. Draper at Oconumowo,
Wia., vice Warham Parka, resigned; B. D. Meek at
Eureka, Ill., vice F. B. Jeanhert, resigned, Mr. Hardeman, who was appointed Postmaster at Macon, was a
member of the last House of Representatives. Mr. Hay to a Critical Condition. PITTSBURGH, Sept. 19 .- Ex-First Assistant Postmaster-General Hay is lying at his home in a pros-irate condition. He arrived from Cresson Springs last into a special train, and was carried from the car-to his readence on a stretcher. His friends any he is not veriously ill, but several persons who saw him say his condition is critical.

Mr. Cleveland Advised to Turn Out Collector Hedden.

From the Albany Evening Journal It is within the power of the President to direct the restoration of Mr. Bacon to his position, and we do not believe a plainer case of duty has been pre-sented to him since his inauguration. There was a time-when Grover Cleveland was Governor of this State, that such an act as this would have called forth from him stinging rebuke to the head of a department who should so dare to abuse his office. The opportunity is now offered to demonstrate conclusively whether the char-scier of the man has changed and his courage has deserted him or not

You, and with the Same Result. From the Brooklyn Union. The case of Sterling promises to become as

Firm as a Beck. rom the Boston Franscrip President Cleveland is hard to be moved when he puts his foot down. JARDINE GETS A PLACE

He is the Man who Brought Charges Against Walster Bacon's Administration.

The charges presented by Collector Hedden and Acting Collector Berry to District Attorney sheimer against Custom House Weigher Geo. B. Bacon or his subordinates are made by James Jardine, a former temporary assistant weigher. He is a son of Gen. Edward Jardine, one of the old customs weighers. He says the charges were directed against Charles B. Dake, a foreman under Bacon, and Alexander Johnson, a temporary assistant weigher. He charges that Dake ordered him to pass 7,500 bales o

son, a temporary assistant weigher. He charges that Dake ordered him to pass 7,500 bales of jute without weighing them. He names the vessel from which he says the goods were landed, as well as the name of the consignee. He avers that Dake employed incompetent men while competent men lay idle. Jardine says that Johnson is incompetent to perform the duties of assistant weigher, for which he is paid \$4 a day. The men under Foreman Dako found it necessary, he allegas, to dine and wine him and invite him to horse races.

Weigher Bacon says that he gave Jardine employment when Jardine had nothing to do, but, finding him a shiftless person who was often intoxicated, he discharged him last May.

Jardine was appointed a temporary assistant weigher on Thursday by Weigher Sterling. Mr. Bacon's successor. The officers of the Civil Service Association say that his appointment is the reward given him by Surveyor Beattle for aiding him to get rid of Bacon.

District Attorney Dorsheimer said that he could not understand why Collector Hedden left the affidavit of Jardine at his office. There did not seem to be any case for his action. In addition to charging that Weigher Sterling's appointment was a violation of the civil service rules, the Civil Service Association are going to tall the President that Sterling is an improper person for the place. The Collector says that the petition presented to him for Sterling bore good names.

A number of Democrats were searching for Hubert O. Thomson and Surveyor Beattle at the Custom House yosterday to complain that they hadhad no chance to get bacon's place.

Secretary Manning appointed Michael Hanlon a special Treasury agent and Thomas J. Lowery a Treasury inspector yestorday, and directed them to report to Special Agent Ayer. It was said that Hanlon was a Blaine Irish Republican, and had been editing a weekly paper for John Roach, the shipbuilder. No one could be found who knew about Lowery.

General Appraiser's office to-morrow morning. Representatives of the lace importers and other

## CORPORAL BLUM'S INSERITANCE. A Swede Released from the United States Army on Palling Heir to 390,000 Crowns.

Charles Gustav Blum, a son of the Secretary of the Royal Agricultural Department of Sweden, was born in Stockholm in 1857. At the age of 17 he became a member of the Royal Wermland Regiment, of which his uncle was Colonel. Two years later he graduated at the Military Academy, Stockholm, Ancestors of his had been members of the Royal Wormland Regiment for generations. He finally resigned from the service. He studied at the Polytechnic in his native city and entered mercantile life He formed an attachment for a wealthy young He formed an attachment for a wealthy young lady named Grannat, who died only a few days before the time set for the wedding. He then became reckiess and unsettled. He went to thull. England, and after holding a position there for a short time removed to Liverpool. In 1881 he came to this country, where he travelled until his money was all gone, then obtained a situation in Grant's locomotive works, in Paterson, as a draughtsman. Afterward he got employment with a firm in Massachusetts. On receipt of nows of his mother's death he returned to Sweden, where he remained for about five months. He started back in 1883. The first night at sea the vessel was wrecked, but he and Sweden, where he remained for about five months. He started back in 1838. The first night at sea the vessel was wrecked, but he and a few others reached the coast of Norway in a small boat, and finally he arrived in this country. He tried to get employment, but failed. Having sold or pawned all his valuables, he finally enlisted in the United States army under the name of Grannat. He was transferred to Fort Hamilton. There he so won the esteem of his superiors that in a few weeks he was promoted to be corporal. He was about to be advanced to a sergeancy, when news arrived of the death of his grandmother, a baroness, and of her having left him 390,000 crowns, equal to \$104.520.

Lawyer Henry A. Meyenberg was employed by him to look after the property. Money was forwarded to him from Sweden, and Mr. Meyenberg prepared an affidavit on which to apply for his discharge from the army. Major Handolph, being fully satisfied of the truth of the facts as narrated, recommended the case to Col. John Hamilton, who endersed the application for Blum's discharge. Within a few days he was a free man, and he sailed for Sweden last week. Upon the settlement of his affairs in his native country he intends to return hither and enter business.

#### THE PURSUIT OF THE APACHES. Thirteen Troops of Cavalry Close on the

Heels of Geronimo's Band. SANTA Fé, Sept. 19 .- Gen. Miles, commandin this Territory for several days looking after matters connected with the present Indian | ball decides the knotty point troubles. He and Gen. Bradley, local commander here, are now in consultation.

There are thirteen troops of cavairy in pursuit of a small band of Geronimo's bucks, who. as stated vestorday, have killed six men within the past week. The country is extremely rough, and the pursuit so close that the hos-

rough, and the pursuit so close that the hostiles cannot do the damage they want to, and can only kill those whom they, happen to run across in their line of march.

Capt. Feshet, with troop it of the Eighth Caralry, has followed this band for five days. Yesterday's reports show that he has gone to Fort Bayard for supplies, and that the vursuit is being kept up by Capt. Farnsworth, with two troops of the Eighteenth Cavairy. The hostiles were yesterday near Mozollon Creek, in the roughost part of the Mozollon Creek in the roughost part of the Mozollon Creek in the watering places. There are still some thirty hostiles in Sonora. Gen. Crook has 300 scouts after them.

HIS COFFIN FOUND TO BE EMPIY. A Man Supposed to Have Been Dead Thirteen Years Discovered to be Alive

Toleno, Sept. 19 .- The Ommercial Tele gram this morning says that thirteen years ago Thomas Hubbell, a farmer, residing in Monclove township, in this county, was supposed o have died, and was buried. A few years ago his friends received a letter signed in the dead man's name, saying he is alive, and would soon visit them. Recently a second letter of the same character was received. This caused an examination of the grave and the casket was found to be empty. An explanation of the mystery is said to be that the grave was robbed, and the body sent to's medical college in Michigan. It was then discovered that the man was not dead, but, his mind being affected by disease, he could give no information concerning his friends, and was placed in an asylum, where he subsequently recovered. A brother of the rosurrected man has gone to Michigan to invostigate the matter. The widow of Mr. Hubbell married again seven years ago.

The Hade this afternoon gives the details of an interview with some of the relatives of Thomas Hubbell. They place no credence in the story that letters have been received from him, or that he is alive. They state that Mr. Hubbell died of pneumonia, and that four days clapsed before burial took place. The grave has been opened, and the remains have not been found, but with this exception the story is pronounced without foundation in fact. visit them. Recently a second letter of the

The Institutions at Sunke Hill, N. J. The Hon. Geo. P. Schinzel of the Hudson county Board of Freeholders and Chairman of the Com-nities on County Institutions visited Snake Hill recently, accompanied by Mr. II. C. Parks and They report all the institutions in excellent condition. They are perfectly clean, and the food served is good and palatable. The patients in the asylums received best attention. There are no grounds for complaint in either the almshouse or panitentiary. The improvement within the last year is noteworthy. The reform has

whom much credit to due. The Sun Leads them All.

een made under the supervision of Mr. Schinzel, to

From the Utica Observe THE SUN led all of its contemporaries in its count of Wednesday's yacht race. A novel and casful feature was its finely executed cuts. nting amount character

A Popular Scatiment. Young Lady to army officer at Washington

—Capt. Drypowder, of the many famous remarks made by Gen. Grant, which do you think reflects the most credit upon him? — Let us have peace."

A carsies dist, or change of water, often produces to unmer weather an obstinate diarrhosa, or some serious bowel affection, which if treated rationally with Dr Jarne's Carminative Balsam, you would find a safe remedy for such attacks and exhalir effectual for cramps, choiers morbus, treatery, and summer com-plaints—dere morbus, treatery, and summer com-

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

Lenox is so simple and unpretentious place that it seems inappropriate to speak of it as a centre of fashionable life. Nature has layshed a wealth of good things upon it, and, in spite of the inroads of money and luxury, has it o completely in her own keeping that all that is worldly and artificial seems to slip away and ose itself in the grandeur of the surroundings and in the plainness of living which has been handed down through so many generations. Yet at the present moment there are more prominent and important people at Lenox than can be found anywhere else. Newport has emptied its floating population into the place during the last fortnight. New London and Bar Harbor have done the same. These good people are content to dine at 2 o'clock, take a perilously heavy tea at 7, and find their chief happiness in tub parades. tennis matches and progressive euchre par-ties—all for the sake of the panorama of nature's making, which is spread out before their eyes, and which ventilates and purifies their moral as the mountain breezes do their physi-

cal and mental estates.

The tub parade was invented at Lenox, and never has secured a footing anywhere else. It occurs as regularly every autumn as the annual wedding, or the reddening of tints on the hills. It is a picturesque display of lovely women, gaudy ribbons, feathers, wild flowers, and gauzy summer gowns. As for the tubs and the horses, they are so buried in flowers that nobody could see them if they wanted to-which nobody ever does. The parade this year took place on Monday. There were several pretty turnouts, but Mrs. Edward Woolsey's, as usual, bore off the palm. It was a mass of white flowers and large green leaves, the white pony decorated to correspond. Mrs. Woolsey's two little sons, in white hats, suits, and gloves, were seated in it, and helped Miss Minturn, who was the only other occu pant, and who were a large Leghern hat trimmed with white plumes, to make it the most striking and picturesque equipage in the line. Mrs. Hoffman was not quite so felicitous in her decorations, although she drove Mrs. Helyar, who attracted, as usual, much observation. Mrs. Hoffman's cart and pony were black, with white ribbons and plumes, and as both adies were the same half mourning combination, the effect was a little funereal. Mrs. Lawrence's decorations were of straw with blue ibbons, and Miss Rathbone's and Miss Goodman's sunflowers and vellow ribbons

After the parade Miss Furniss gave an afternoon tea, to which everybody went. Nothing else of special interest has taken place. Gen. Arthur made a graceful acknowledgment of a serenade that was given to him on Wednesday evening in a very good speech from the balcony of his hotel. Mrs. James B. Potter and Mrs. Burton N. Harrison are expected next week, and private theatricals are siready talked about. Mrs. Harrison has not her own cottage this year, but will be the guest of Mrs. Sloane. Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Alice Kneeland and Mr. Henry Whitney Munroe on Thursday, Oct. 1, at half past 12 P. M., in Trinity Church.

Although the last Casino dance is past and one, the band departed, and the season nominally at an end, there is life in old Newport yet. Miss Leary, who always defers her last and best entertainment until society is well weeded out and only the cottage element left, gave a charming musical and rural lunch on Wednesday. When the music was over tables were spread under the trees in the oldfashioned garden at the back of Miss Leary's cottage, and her guests, who included both gentlemen and ladies, enjoyed themselves extremely. Miss Wolfe gave a very grand ladies' luncheon on the same day, and many went from one to the other, but Miss Leary had the advantage in the male element, and the young people clung to her rustic feast.

Mrs. James Potter, who has been several weeks in Newport, is said to be looking better than ever since her trip abroad. She has made quite a sensation among the ladies and the coiffeurs by the new fashion in which she wears her hair. Instead of being scraped well up from the back of the neck, and piled in a mass on the top of the head, after the prevailing mode of the last twelve months, Mrs. Potter's lovely tresses are gathered into long loose loops and hang well down upon her shoulders. This she declares to be the latest Parisian fashion, but ladies whose beauty is enhanced by the scraping and piling process declare that it is only Mrs. Potter's fashion on account of its becomingness and picturesqueness, and that those whom it does not become are not to be ing the Department of the Missouri, has been expected to adopt it. The controversy will robably not be ended until the first Delmonico

The autumn meeting of the Bockaway Steeplechase Association will take place next week, and will probably attract the usual throng. There will be two days of hurdle and flat racing, principally with gentlemen riders. and a race ball on Friday night at the new kennels. Members of the club will wear pink, and as it is to be hoped that the ladies, or at any rate those among them who dance, will have the good taste to appear in white, the cotillon ought to be an uncommonly pretty one.

The exhibition of tableaus in the club house

ball on Friday night for the benefit of a local charity was eminently successful. The grouping of the pictures was done by Miss Rosina Emmett, which accounted for the artistic offeet produced. With one or two exceptions they were all single figures of remarkable grace and beauty. Mrs. Adolf Imdenberg's head as the Countess Potocka set in an oval frame was even more beautiful than that in the well-known portrait of the Polish beauty. Mrs. Pierre La Montagne's full-length figure as Joan of Arc. in a superb costume of the period, was full of grace and spirit, and Miss Alice Elliott as Yum-Yum was, by the verdict of the younger part of the audience, pronounced the prottiest and most artistic picture of the series trait of Mrs. Siddons, by Sir Joshua Reynolds." as represented by Mrs. Clifford Tower, was perfect in every detail, as was also "The Reading from Homer." a classical picture, to which Miss Emmett had given especial care and thought. In coloring and grouping it was as beautiful as anything that was ever put on canvas, and Miss Lydia Emmett in the central figure was faultless in expression and pose. Music by a glee club filled up the pauses, and helped make the evening enjoyable.

It is said that Mr. Oliver Northcote, who married Miss Edith Fish, has taken the old Cunard place on Staten Island on a lease of five years. If this be so, the mansion which during the lifetime of Sir Edward Cunard and his charming wife was the scene of so much delightful hospitality will again be a gentleman's residence, and probably see a revival of some of the good times for which it was once famous. No lady who has ever graced New York soriety was more popular than Lady or, as she liked best to be called. Mrs. Cunard. She possessed in a large degree all the charm of character and manner that distinguished the McLyers and Emmett families, and, although she has been many years dead, her memory still is green. One of her daughters, the pretty Miss Annie Cunard, who spent a winter here not many years ago, is to be married very shortly to an English contieman of birth and position. Americans seem to be rather in disgrace on

the Continent of Europe this summer, and English journals certainly hold them in small respect. They are spoken of in one place as flocks of Americans, whose hurried manner of rushing through Europe strikes one with wonder and pity." But the most unkindest cut of all is contained in the letter of a lady correspondent who discourses upon "the vivacity of American elbows" as expressed in the violent exercise called "nudging," which she declares to be an American lady's manner attracting attention to herself. And she adds the thing itself, and, were an American belle to bestow one of her sudges upon a strange that astonished individual would certainly her in charge for assault and battery. This will be news to the American bells of the East, West, North, or South.